

# **LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES**



**OFFICE OF FISHERIES  
INLAND FISHERIES SECTION**

**PART VI –C (ARCHIVES)**

**WATERBODY MANAGEMENT PLAN SERIES**

**LAKE BRUIN**

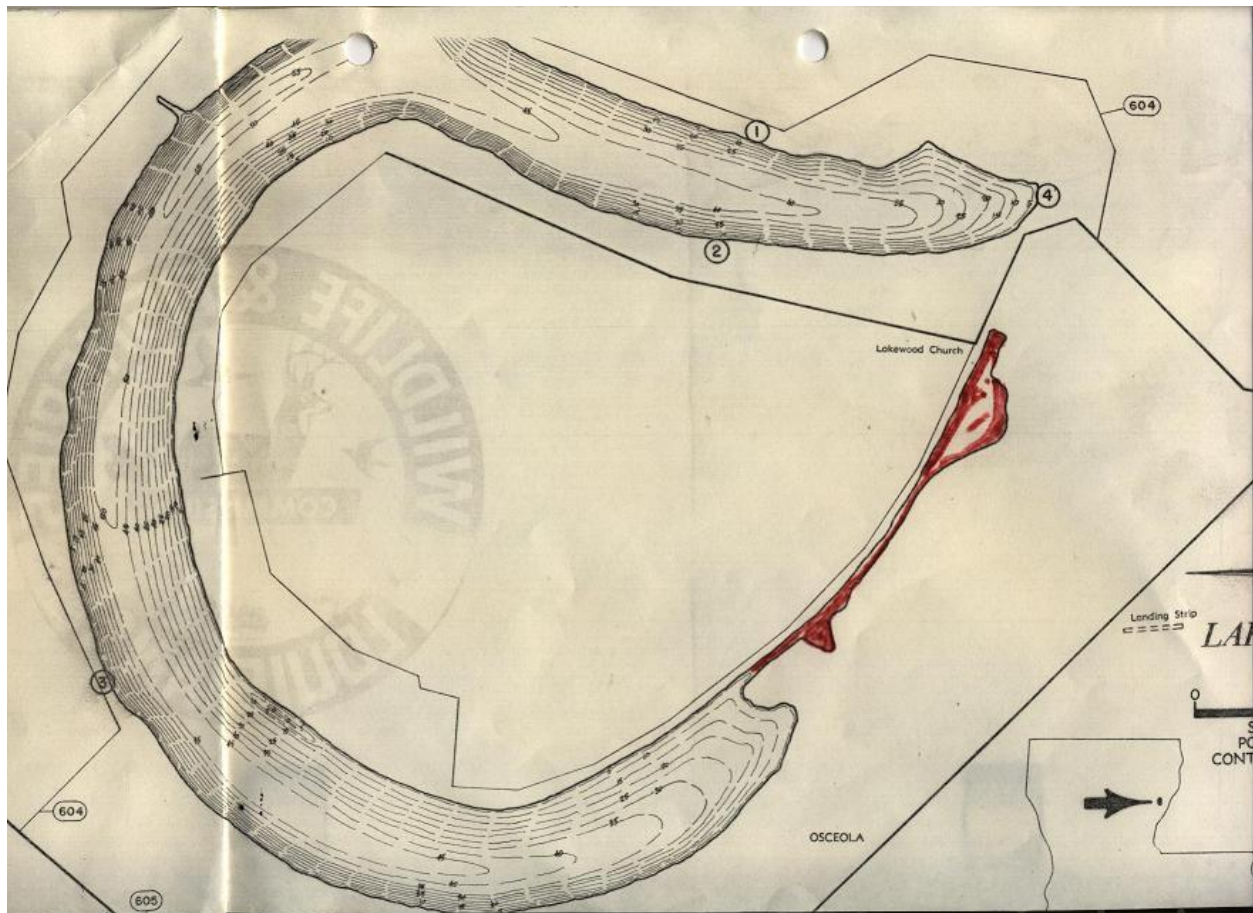
**AQUATIC VEGETATION TYPE MAPS  
AND NARRATIVES**

## LAKE BRUIN 1983

At the time of assessment Lake Bruin was about 1 ½ foot below normal pool stage. Color of the water was excellent, with a good plankton bloom and low visibility.

The submersed plants noted were Filamentous algae, Potamogeton, Chara, Ceratophyllum and Southern Naiad.

Marginal plants were the only problem plants on the lake. Alligator weed and water primrose have formed floating mats in the South end of the Lake; this area is usually referred to as Brushy Lake. Access from Brushy end into the lake proper was severely restricted. I believe this problem can be alleviated with biannual spraying, early spring and fall, before and after growing season.



LAKE BRUIN  
JULY 1988

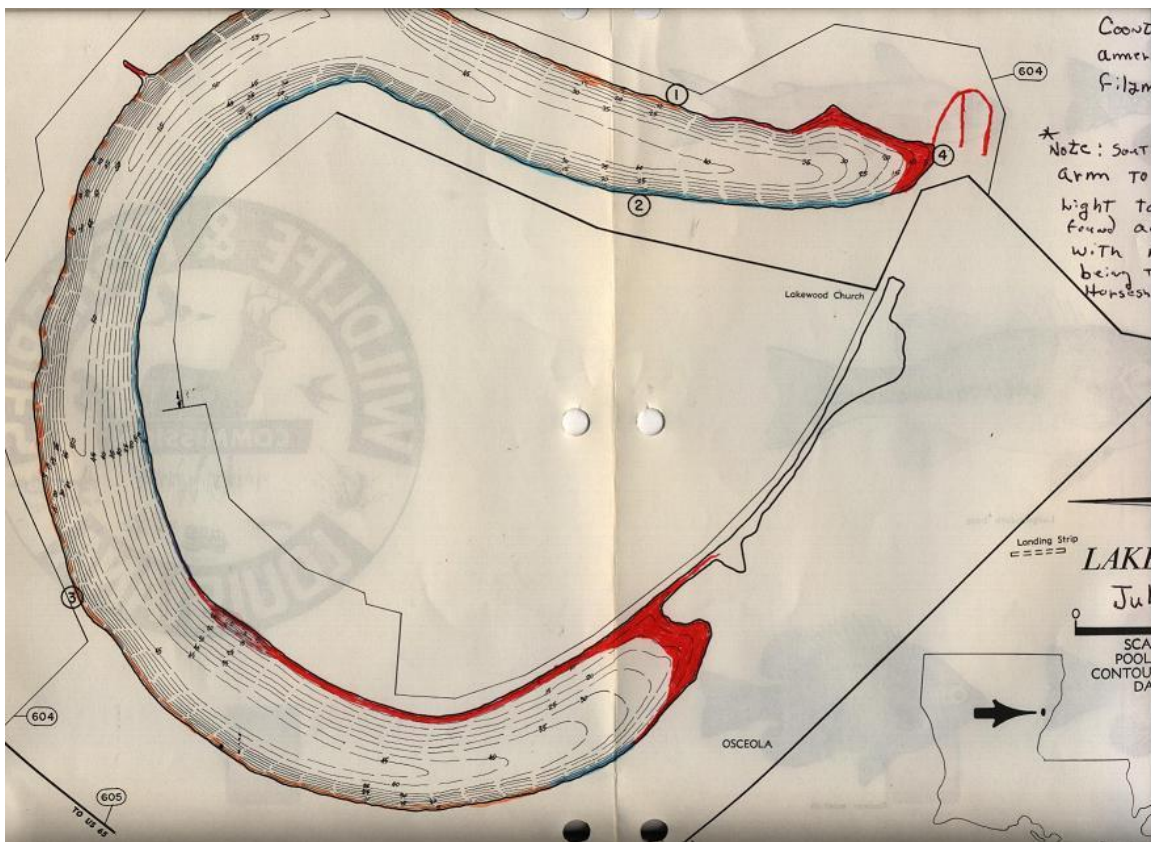
The heaviest infestation of aquatic plant growth was observed in the southwest and the southeast flats (ends of lake). Southern Naiad was the dominant species and found in varying degrees of infestation around the entire perimeter of the lake. A moderate to heavy infestation of Naiad was found along the island side of the lake and a light to moderate infestation along the outside shoreline of the horseshoe. Naiad was found in waters up to eleven feet deep.

Subdominant plants noted were Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), Pondweed (*Potamogeton sp.*) filamentous Algae's. It appears Southern Naiad strives for a homogenous population, but cannot totally out compete Coontail.

The Lake had a light plankton bloom (Secchi reading of 28 inches) at time of the survey. The pH was 8.5, more alkaline than would be expected.

The area and severity of infestation of Naiad appears to have doubled in the past twelve months.

Alligator weed, water primrose and Lotus infestations in Brushy Lake are increasing in area and severity of infestations.



LAKE BRUIN  
1990

Lake Bruin was assessed for drawdown conditions in October, 1990.

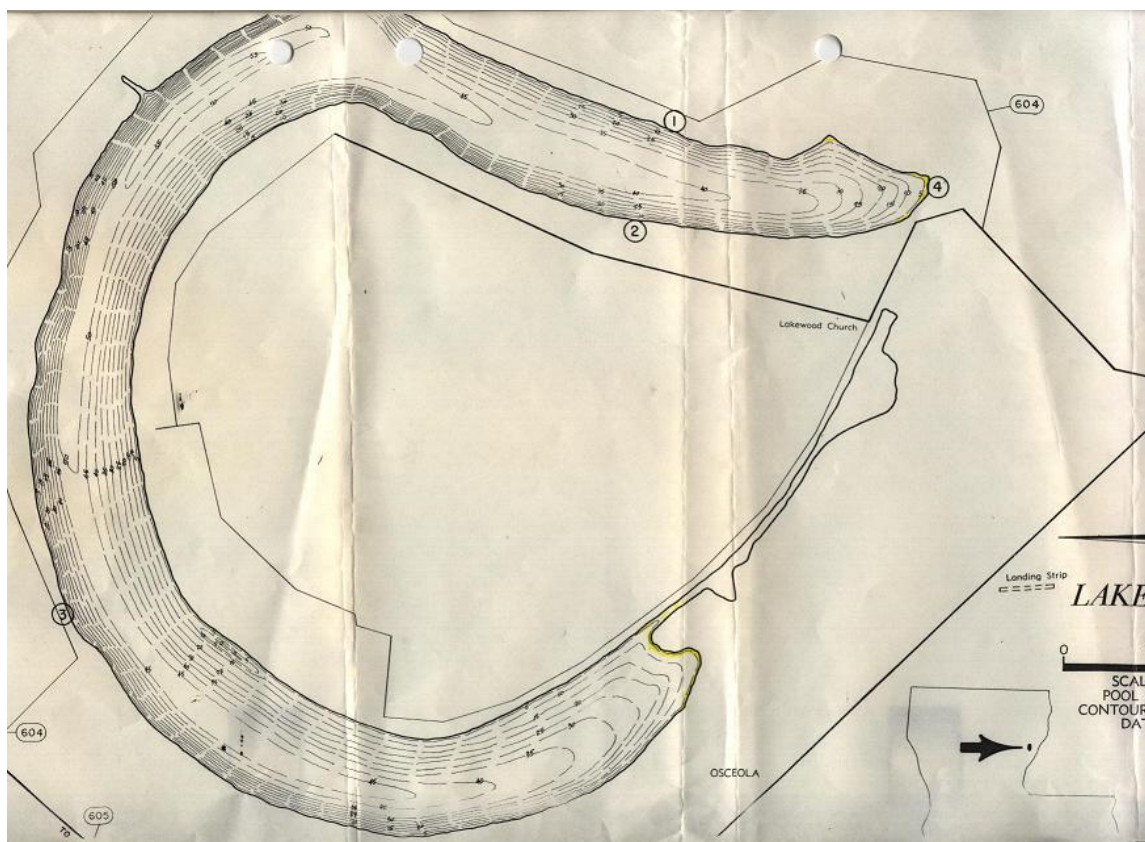
At the time of assessment Lake Bruin was 4 ½ four and one half feet below pool. Eighty five percent of the bottom in the Brushy area was exposed. Drying conditions were excellent. A check of other areas showed that some plants were exposed but a considerable amount of plants were still in water.

LAKE BRUIN  
1999  
Melvin Bagwell

At the time of the assessment, Lake Bruin was twelve inches below pool stage. The water color was clear. A good algae bloom was present.

The submersed aquatic plants noted were filamentous algae and southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*). The immersed aquatic plants noted were lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), cattail (*Typha latifolia*), smartweed (*Polygonum spp.*), primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*) alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), and spike rush.

The submersed aquatic plants in Lake Bruin were very light in infestation. The brushy areas had a moderate infestation of cattail and lotus.





Lake Bruin  
October 2000  
Charles N. Dugas

Lake Bruin, Tensas Parish, was surveyed for the presence of aquatic vegetation on October 18, 2000.

The submersed aquatic plants noted were coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*), and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.). The only emergent plant was American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*). Except for a moderate fringe at the northeastern end of the lake and a moderate infestation of lotus at the southeastern end, the infestations were spotty and light fringes.

The lake was approximately 4 feet below pool stage. The weather was overcast and mild. The air temperature was 75 degrees F and the surface water temperature was 72 degrees F. The Secchi disk reading was 46 inches.



## **LAKE BRUIN**

**September 2001**

**Melvin Bagwell**

Lake Bruin was surveyed for the presence of aquatic plants on September 28, 2001. At the time of the survey the lake was at pool. The water was stained green. The water was high in planktonic algae.

The submersed plants noted were: filamentous algae, southern naiad (*Najas guadalupensis*), *Chara*, *Eleocharis* *sp.*, and large leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton illinoensis*).

The immersed plants noted were: bulrush, American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*), white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), and alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*).

The estimated percent coverage of aquatic plants was 5%.